

THE MCGILL DAILY

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Wednesday, January 9, 1991

Executive fail to slip fee increase past council

by Robin LeBaron

Students' Society executives want students to pay for a monetary goof they made, hoping administrative watchdogs will ignore alleged illegalities.

Students' Society joined the Fédération des Etudiantes et Etudiants du Québec (FEEQ) in a referendum last fall. McGill students who voted in the referendum agreed to supply \$1 per semester to FEEQ starting January 1, 1991.

But Students' Society missed the deadline for collecting the levy last term and now the executive committee wants students to pay fees twice come September.

At December's council meeting the Students' Society executive tried to convince councillors to pass a motion asking Senate to approve an additional \$1 levy next September, but councillors refused.

"The new fee would violate a previous Senate decision not to charge retroactive fees," said Grad rep Eric Darier, who argues that the temporary \$1 increase amounts to a retroactive fee.

Constitutionally, all student fees must be ratified by campus-wide referenda. Council would have to prove the FEEQ fee was a special case in order for Senate to approve a temporary increase.

"Someone on council should have known even before starting the referendum that there was a possibility that the deadline would be missed," Darier said. "They shouldn't have promised to join FEEQ in January."

Law rep Robert Fabes said Students' Society should find funding from other sources. "A special fee would be a bureaucratic nightmare for the McGill administration," he



said.

At Fabes' suggestion, the decision was postponed until this month.

"The delay is part of the democratic process and should have been anticipated," he said. "The problem shouldn't be put in administration's hands."

Council may still ask Senate to approve the temporary fee increase, depending on whether or not the fee is deemed retroactive.

VP External Affairs Alex Usher said the extra fee will be introduced only if some provision can be made to reimburse incoming students who did not benefit from FEEQ membership this semester.

"If 95 to 97 per cent of the incoming students cannot be reimbursed then the Students Society will make up the loss in some other way," he said.

McGill's membership in FEEQ was delayed by several weeks last term when the anti-FEEQ 'No' Committee challenged the legality of the referendum by which membership was approved.

As a result, Students' Society was unable to take the student levy to Senate to arrange for the collection of fees this term.

Future unclear for student health

by Kathleen Hickey

The Québec government announced major reforms to health services early last month, but it still isn't clear to health workers or students how Bill 120 will affect student health services.

"We're essentially in the dark," said Dr. Pierre Tellier, director of McGill Student Health Services.

Health workers and unions fear that the health reform bill will be the Québec government's first step toward privatization of some health services. Marc-Yvan Côté, the Québec Health and Social Services Minister, is often regarded as the government's resource person on privatization.

According to Tellier, Bill 120's reform of the upkeep of medical records may impinge on students' confidentiality. Under the new bill, users of Québec health services will receive a financial statement listing the services they received that year.

Students list their parents' permanent address on health records.

But students who had abortions, used psychological services or saw gynecologists may not want prying parents to see their records.

According to Tellier, 30 per cent of students who use McGill Student Health Services are covered by Québec Health Insurance. Tellier did not know which government authority is in charge of student health services.

Under Bill 120, there are now five categories of institutions providing health and social services — community service centres, hospitals, centres for child and youth protection, residential and extended care centres and rehabilitation centres. The bill also includes private practices.

Tellier has read the bill, but still can't decide which category student health comes under. It may continue to be affiliated with a Montréal hospital or it may even be designated to a private clinic.

The classification of student health services is important because each type of institution is managed

by a different body — either the Ministry of Health or a board of directors made up of community members.

Whatever confusion this causes, services offered to students will remain unaffected, said Tellier. He said that the bill's new procedure for filing formal complaints looks promising.

The only way to file complaints under the former system was to write to Tellier, who dealt with any problems himself. Under Bill 120, each institution must publish its own complaint procedure and evaluations of complaints must include the user's views.

According to Tellier, Student Health will consider establishing a formal complaint process. He said he will talk to the Associate Dean of Student Services, other Montréal universities and various professional associations in the coming days to try to understand the bill.

Student job centres to close across Canada

by Monique Beaudin

OTTAWA (CUP) — Students across the country are banding together to fight job centre closures at university and college campuses.

The Department of Employment and Immigration has said it will no longer administer centres at a number of universities and colleges across Canada.

Government officials say the department wants to focus its resources on re-training unemployed people rather than finding jobs for university students.

Christoph Sicking, the deputy chair of the Canadian Federation of Students (CFS), says the federal government should continue to fund

the centres.

"If they don't fund them, who will?" Sicking asked.

"If, in the end, universities have to take them over, then the buck will be passed along to students in the form of higher tuition fees," he said.

There are 99 federal student job centres in Canada, 54 of them in Québec.

Employment and Immigration has conducted a survey in Québec to find out whether students, professors and employers want the centres in that province to stay open.

The government has already targeted seven centres in Ontario and Alberta that it either wants to

close or transfer to the institution. The department says it is also considering keeping some of the centres open.

Currently, about half of Canadian university job centres are administered by the government, and half by individual universities.

Federal centres at McMaster and Laurentian in Ontario and the University of Calgary are scheduled to close in April, while the administrations at Carleton, the University of Ottawa, Brock in St. Catharines, Ontario, and Ryerson Polytechnical Institute in Toronto are negotiating to take over their centres.

At Laurentian in Sudbury, stu-

dents have written letters and held rallies to protest the closure of their centre. Federal funding will stop on April 30, 1991. The university hasn't yet made a decision about the future of the centre.

Sicking said he's concerned about the process used to shut down the centres.

"On what basis do they make the decision to cut or not to cut? They would like to see some public input into the decision," he said.

Sicking said students have been totally ignored. He said a survey should be conducted across the country rather than only in Québec.

"They should do a study in every other province too, where they

decide to cut," he said. "The students will tell this story just how much they use the centre, and the employers will say that too."

Sicking said he is planning to meet with officials from Employment and Immigration next week.

"We want to get a clear, clear statement from the government on what their plans are. So far, all we can see is kind of a hidden agenda," he said.

"Right now it looks like they (the cuts) have become almost a national policy," he said. "We want to know what it is."

He said CFS would work with student associations to coordinate opposition to the cuts.



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Trent discriminates against disabled

by Peter Waal

OTTAWA (CUP) — The Ontario Human Rights Commission has lodged a complaint with Trent University, alleging the school discriminates against students with dis-

abilities.

The complaint stems from charges that the university does not meet the needs of people with disabilities, said Arthur Horn, a representative of a campus group representing students with disabilities.

The group, Trent University Supportive Education, had considered launching a lawsuit against the university, but is now letting the commission handle the complaint.

"The university has caused a lot of problems," Horn said. "We've negotiated with them for two years and they've said 'oh yeah, oh yeah'."

This is the first time the commission has initiated a complaint against a university.

Susan Wheeler, director of communications for Trent, said the complaint will "pre-occupy the university with defending itself."

"Why has the commission chosen to single out Trent in particular?" she said. "We all receive our funding from the same place. And it's not just a matter of dynamiting staircases."

Wheeler said universities need more support from the province in order to provide the services disabled students require.

The complaint names the Ministry of Colleges and Universities as a co-respondent.

Wheeler supported the inclusion of the ministry as co-respondent, but said the nature of the complaint brings up connotations of a "sweatshop operation."

"The implication is that we're uncooperative and oblivious to human rights. We're not in this category. Trent is not recalcitrant to the idea of providing better access and programs for disabled students."

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THE MCGILL DAILY

LETTERS

North on South

To the Daily:

Re: The Price of War, November 19 editorial

For those who still believe that Canada is a peaceful country, Ottawa's unprecedented military intervention in the Persian Gulf crisis must be a shock. Without consultation and without debate in the House of Commons, the Conservative government proceeded, in the name of Canada, to support the war option - to the detriment of a political solution for resolving the problem. Messieurs Mulroney, Joe Clark and Bill McKnight have acted more than just yes-sayers; they have announced themselves as full-fledged partisans of armed struggle against Iraq - even without the consent of the UN Security Council.

After the crisis was only one week old, Mr Mulroney declared outside a conference of NATO foreign ministers that Canada would participate in the multinational force in the Gulf. Canada's "obligation" to NATO served as the justification - just as in the case of NATO's low-level flights over Québec and Labrador - even though it is not in NATO's mandate to concern itself with conflicts outside Europe.

But Mr Mulroney's explanation is worth at least as much as the vacuous war-fever of the political right or the resolutions of the UN. Mr Mulroney has a point when he says that "the act of closing our eyes to aggression can only encourage it." Since 1975, the international community has ignored the massacres of the Indonesian army in East Timor; despite the UN Security Council's condemnation of Indonesia, the genocide continues - with more than 300 000 victims. Worse, Canada now votes the side of Indonesia on this issue, it sells arms to the Indonesian dictator Suharto so he can continue his genocide, and is among the five most important foreign investors in Indonesia. Canada's economic interests prevail over the lives of the people of East Timor. In the Persian Gulf, it is black gold which prevails.

But whatever the real reasons for Canada's Gulf policy, war-oriented minds always find bad pretexts for rushing to war - while brandishing their talk of international law and human rights. Saddam Hussein has his own war backers, the countries of the North have theirs. All you need is a violent will, weapons and power. Despite the claims of some myopic believers, Canada has also taken this tangent under the Conservative government.

When the White Paper on Defense was published in 1987, the Canadian government enlisted itself fully into the American war-making scheme. Two years of Soviet perestroika had not altered the thinking behind that Reagan-inspired document, in which the American doctrine of limited nuclear war received the consent of the Mulroney government. Ignoring the abo-

original peoples of Canada, Ottawa offered vast "uninhabited" territories to the U.S. and NATO for cruise-missile testing and low-level flight training, thus endorsing the American offensive military posture of the early 1980s. To top it off, minister of Finance Michael Wilson cut social spending to finance the military build-up, complaining of a growing deficit. Now, Mr Mulroney is ready to cut the social budget even more to pay for the Gulf effort. And so it goes.

Now that the USSR is no longer an enemy, which war are Messieurs Bush, Mulroney and the rest preparing themselves for? The war of the North against the South. Faced with a new "adversary," however powerless, a "new world order" will be imposed, with force if necessary. At the very least, we must do something here to oppose it.

Serge Provencher
Centre de ressources sur la non-violence

Letter from Sierra Leone

To the Daily:

Re: the comment about Sierra Leone in the November 9 McGill Daily

May I take this opportunity to commend The McGill Daily and all the other brothers and sisters on your bold show of support, solidarity and empathy towards our course. Once again I say a big THANK YOU. The McGill Daily was distributed among the students. Their comment is a masterpiece.

In retrospect, you will be moved to know that we were arrested in mid-November on our arrival at Freetown International Airport. We were dispossessed of our belongings and money, and our passports were seized. These things are still with the authorities. Ever since, we've been reporting weekly to the police in conformity with instructions given by the Inspector General of Police, the Hon. Bambay Kamara. This is a form of torture - psychological. I barely survived the rigorous and well-orchestrated trial.

Brothers and sisters, these people are clearly confused.

Thanks once again for writing! Despite all these trials we haven't given up the struggle. We continue to organize and build. By the look of things I dare say that victory is on our side.

Abu-Yussuf Martineau
Freetown, Sierra Leone

Ed. note: Letters of support can be dropped off at the Daily and will be passed on to Sierra Leone.



Demo: a conspiracy?

To the Daily,

My letter to the Nov. 29 issue of the Daily, linking the "Troops Out" coalition to the Trotskyite International Socialists, seems to have hit a raw nerve with the "IS" who responded in the Dec. 3 Daily with a typical Trotskyite "common front against oppression" comeback.

Yet, in the same issue, you printed a photograph of a demonstration partially organized by the coalition. I witnessed that demonstration. Mr. Roslin, in his commentary, neglects to mention that the majority of demonstrators were members of "Action Socialiste," a Marxist-Leninist group.

Signs carried at that demonstration included "Down With Imperialism - Up With The Workers' Revolution!" and "End Sanctions Now!". The "IS" was also prominent. I saw few demonstrators unaffiliated with either group.

Is this the way to achieve peace in the Middle East?

Alex Ng
BA U2



Don who?

Don McGerrigle used to work for the Students' Society of McGill University as the almighty Executive Director. Then the Students' Society held a secret meeting...and fired him. That was a month ago.

But if you ask Students' Society whether Don McGerrigle is an employee of the Society you won't get a straight answer, or any answer, in fact, they don't answer. What of his \$50 000 salary? What of his hefty responsibilities? The whole affair is shrouded in secrecy save one obvious fact: council was led by the nose.

An unprecedented procedure for confidentiality was created out of thin air to deal with McGerrigle. And what a process it was: at the meeting in question, the Executive handed out numbered packets of 'secret' documents to every councillor. If a councillor left the room the documents were returned and every page counted to ensure no information left with the councillor.

Among the documents in that package were files that constitutionally should be public, yet no justification was given for classifying them. Furthermore, the Executive never explained to council what McGerrigle's actual status was, or what appeal procedures were available to him. And council was never given the opportunity to ratify the process by which the firing took place.

The following is a compilation of questions the Students' Society should be bound to answer:

- Who decides confidential procedure?
- Who determines what documents are confidential, and how is this decision justified?
- What is Don McGerrigle's legal status, is he an employee of the University or an employee of the Students' Society?
- What has become of the money that would have gone towards McGerrigle's pay cheque?
- Who has taken over McGerrigle's workload?
- What was McGerrigle's workload? (the official job description of the Executive Director is confidential)
- Why the stonewalling? Is there a threat of legal action? If so, what kinds of damages could the Students' Society be facing? What could this entail in terms of student funds?

Susana Béjar

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Panning for African Un

Southern Africa is headed toward a cataclysm, according to Dan Mdluli, head of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania's mission to Canada. The PAC is the African National Congress's main rival in South Africa and is increasingly drawing support among the most dispossessed Africans - landless workers, youth and women.

The ANC will negotiate changes which will only increase the misery and anger of most Africans, Mdluli said in an interview. Some have already taken matters into their own hands.

by Alex Roslin

The Daily: What is pan-Africanism?

Mdluli: Africa is a continent left extremely divided by centuries of colonialism and the current neocolonialism. We have anglophone countries which are linked with the Commonwealth, francophones linked with France, the Portuguese ex-colonies, and so on. It has been so difficult to bring these countries together to cooperate, because their economies are tied to the former colonial powers. At times it becomes so ridiculous that if Swaziland wants to sell sugar next door in Botswana, it must go via Britain.

Pan-Africanism is first an ideology that aims to unite African states into one federal state. We don't believe in annexations. An African state must evolve by a process of mutual agreement and cooperation. We are not saying that the British Commonwealth is something that is useless - only that it could be structured so that it doesn't prevent the unity and economic cooperation of the African states.

Second, its aim is to bring about a social order which will oppose colonial and neocolonial domination and will be socialistic in content. We have always held the view that democracy and socialism cannot be separated. Therefore, we are not perturbed by the crumbling of socialism in Eastern Europe. The struggle there concerns a democratization of the state. We have always based our social order on democracy, first and foremost.

Pan-Africanism also concerns the reclamation and renaissance of African history and culture. It's going to be a struggle against cultural domination.

The Pan Africanist Congress of Azania is simply one of many pan-Africanist political groupings evolving across Africa.

What does the term Azania refer to?

When the country gets its liberation we want to rename it. We are not going to preserve the colonial name. We have seen many countries have been renamed after independence.

Also, since Azania is a name taken out of history, this is a part of the reclamation of history and reversing cultural domination. The word Azania first appears in the writings of the Ptolemists during the period of ancient Greek contact with Egypt. It again appears in a different form as the name 'Azanj' during the time of the Islamic conquests in the tenth century. Now, Azanj referred not only to the people of southern Africa, but all the people south of the Ethiopian and Nubian empire, covering the whole of what is now Uganda, Kenya, Tanza-



nia and the rest to the south. The modern Azania will cover only present-day South Africa.

The PAC isn't very well-known in Canada. How much support does it have in South Africa itself?

It has about the same level of support as the ANC. It's only that the support of the ANC has been very well-publicized by the media. The PAC has not, and this has been a deliberate policy on the part of the media. The PAC has actually been growing in strength lately.

Why is that?

I won't say that the ANC has actually been losing support, but the PAC has certainly been growing. One of their problems is that after the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela there was so much euphoria. It sounded like freedom was around the corner. But soon reality showed that it was not so.

After that, the fratricidal war started between the ANC and Inkatha. That really poured water over the whole process. Even the talks between Mandela and the government cooled the fire, since there hasn't been progress on that front either. That was bound to reduce some support for the ANC. People were suddenly disillusioned.

Many people know the PAC only by its famous slogan, 'One settler, One bullet'. What

are some of the differences between the ANC and PAC?

The slogan, 'One settler, One bullet', is a political statement, not a threat to blindly kill white people. The PAC has non-black members and actively opposes racism, including against whites. We simply say you if you are a settler or a colonialist, you are against freedom for the African people.

The differences between the ANC and the PAC have become very apparent in the recent developments in the country. They have always been over the ideology and the nature of the struggle, and how the struggle will be fought and won. The ANC has always believed in negotiations. Its history has been full of petitions, talks, appeals. It was only after it was banned, after the PAC adopted the armed struggle, that the ANC also adopted armed struggle.

Because of its massive international support the ANC was able to build its military forces more strongly than the PAC could - to buy weapons, bombs, build an infrastructure. But it was not their intention to use that army to liberate the country, so its effectiveness was very much reduced. The ANC has a policy that instructs its guerrillas not to kill. If they are going to bomb some place, they have to make sure the people are out and then they just bomb the building. I can say that this has been the

only place in the world where a war is conducted in this manner. It was therefore not surprising

We simply say that today is independence day, tomorrow the whole order is gone.

when they suspended armed struggle.

The ANC line on the armed struggle has also created divisions within the group.

Yes. The main question in entering negotiations and suspending armed struggle was what to do with the ANC army, Umkhonto we Sizwe. There are three options - either integrate the army with the racist army, or demobilize the soldiers, or keep them in military bases inside South Africa; they cannot be kept forever in the camps in other countries.

The option they chose was to integrate Umkhonto we Sizwe into the racist army. Now, if this happens before real freedom arrives it means they will be on the other side. They will be fighting to suppress those who will be still struggling.

This situation has been brought about by the illusions of the negotiated settlement. These illusions occurred after the release of Mandela when the ANC thought it had so much strength and power that it could carry the day alone, without other organizations or countries. We had hoped that before they went to negotiations with the regime, they would first enter negotiations with other liberation movements in order to thrash out a common front. They didn't do that.

This brought about such illusions that when the President of the ANC, Oliver Tambo, arrived in South Africa he called on the international anti-apartheid movement to lift sanctions. This statement was rejected by the ANC consultative conference, because without armed struggle, without sanctions, without cultural boycotts, there is no other weapon left. Even mass protests through demonstrations, an effective weapon, was effectively destroyed by the fratricidal war. Now, people are busy burying their dead, and when they plan any action they have to watch their back because of the killing.

As early as five years ago, the white business class was pressuring the South African government to reform apartheid because industry needed more skilled workers, better education for Africans. Is this the main impetus for the regime's current steps to reform apartheid?

Yes, many have realized that apartheid is a liability. If they can remove it and adopt a system in which they will continue to benefit, they will do so. The business community really hasn't got much to lose in supporting a society where they can employ workers of any colour. For them, a worker is a worker and they all earn wages.

Presently, they can say they get some saving from paying African workers very little compared to white workers. But when they have to equalize wages they will still come out the same way, because some of the inflated wages of the white workers will have to come down in order for the others to come up. If they see the reforms leading to a stable situation, they will support it.

Even if they lose laws like the Group Areas Act, which allows communities to veto allowing African residents, they will use economic leverage to preserve the status quo. We may have a token of African people coming to live in certain suburbs. But this tokenism will fur-

Unity

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The PAC has non-black members and actively opposes racism, including against whites. We simply say you if you are a settler or a colonialist, you are against freedom for the African people.

ther impoverish the African people who are left behind in the ghettos, because he is taking his wealth out of the African community.

The PAC is saying on the other hand that apartheid cannot be reformed. We say it must go - and it will definitely go.

Many observers are worried that the ANC, with its reformist approach to negotiations, may enter an alliance with white business groups and liberals in which Africans are given the vote, but most don't have increased economic power. Is the way things are heading?

It is evident that it will go in that direction. The ANC has always been in alliance with liberals. It has been obvious in the past year that the capitalists will also enter the alliance. There have been meetings between the ANC and the Anglo-American corporation, by far the largest South African business interest, in Zambia and Senegal.

But the important thing is that a negotiated settlement will lead to an alliance, in which the ANC will have to integrate the Umkhonto we Sizwe with the racist army and the ANC will form an interim government together with de Klerk. Presently, the situation is such that the de Klerk government cannot go to the polls and win among whites. They want to settle before doing that, and get support from Africans.

Still, they have a 'problem' because their strategy would be to take whatever they've agreed upon back to be ratified by the white parliament. De Klerk recently said if the whites do not approve, they will keep modifying the negotiated settlement with the ANC again, and take it back to parliament until it is ratified. So, the agreement which will be reached will be a real compromise, leading to an alliance which will make sure that certain economic rights and privileges for whites are maintained. Especially, what they want is veto power over removing laws like the Group Areas Act and the Lands Act.

Now, even if you were to remove the Lands Act, which grants white settlers 87 per cent of the land in the country, you have the same effect because that land is already occupied and possessed by people who can show a title deed. And therefore you have a situation where the African people in order to get to this land must

buy it. You are told there is freedom, that everybody can buy land wherever they want. But you must have the means to buy it. This is the problem they faced in Zimbabwe. Ten years after the Africans came to power there, people remain landless.

The problem is whatever government the ANC enters into will have to protect those holding the title deeds to vast estates, where African people live as squatters. Right now, all the cities are segregated as well. Africans live in slums and ghettos there.

When people act on their own to grab some of these lands, the government is going to take steps to put them down. That's where the interim government will find itself. It will be a government of compromise.

They will make a law which says everybody can live wherever they like. But actually this means everybody with the means can live there. So, you will have the ghettos and slums remaining because the people don't have the money.

And Umkhonto we Sizwe, the ANC army, will have to enforce this status quo.

That's right. Also, there is no way the ANC can hope that this situation will be redressed by the free market, through the creation of jobs and so on.

The PAC view is definitely a bit different. This is why we base our struggle on the land question. We say that the 87 per cent of the land that was taken was taken illegally. Much is actually owed to the African people. Those who bought these lands did so for nothing after it was stolen. They are now speculating with the lands and selling them at high prices.

Our solution to this problem comes from the view that land is not a commodity. Land cannot be bought and sold. This has always been the most important socialist principle in the African context. In the traditional African system of land ownership - which we call the principle of 'effective ownership' - a person is granted land to use and that person is in effective ownership as long as he stays there. There is no question of what finally happens to the land. When one dies the land passes on to the children. When the person leaves you don't sell the land, it remains public property. You will be given land where you go. If you have labour invested in the land you may sell your assets - the buildings or a tractor - but the land is not yours. This is how we can solve the problem of the African people having no money to buy the land.

The same with the mines. They also do not actually belong to the companies that claim to own them. You are digging out part of the earth, whether it's coal or gold.

Policies will be made whereby natural re-

sources are owned by the people. Whether we have private companies or state-owned ones coming in to explore and excavate, the point is they will be doing that on public property.

Would private property be expropriated by a PAC government?

We must remember that the African people are crammed into 13 per cent of the land. We have landlessness in a very acute manner. There is lots of unused land in the remaining 87 per cent, some of it privately owned by large companies and estates, and much of it still state land waiting to be bought by private companies.

The estates which are there can continue to own that land which is being used for production. But the estates hold vast tracts of land of which only some portions are in use, while on other portions there are squatters who must send their children to work on the estates for the privilege of living there.

If there is a PAC government and the land-hungry peasants living as squatters want land, we are not going to send armies to protect the estates. The land revolution is not going to take place by state decree. What will happen is that people will take over their own land anyway, and the regime will find itself trying to stop the people from doing this. There will be conflict, whether the PAC wants it or not.

How would the ANC forming a government affect this?

It's going to be like that with or without the ANC. But if the ANC enters an alliance with de

Klerk, it will be duty-bound to try and put down the people. They will try to prevent people from grabbing land.

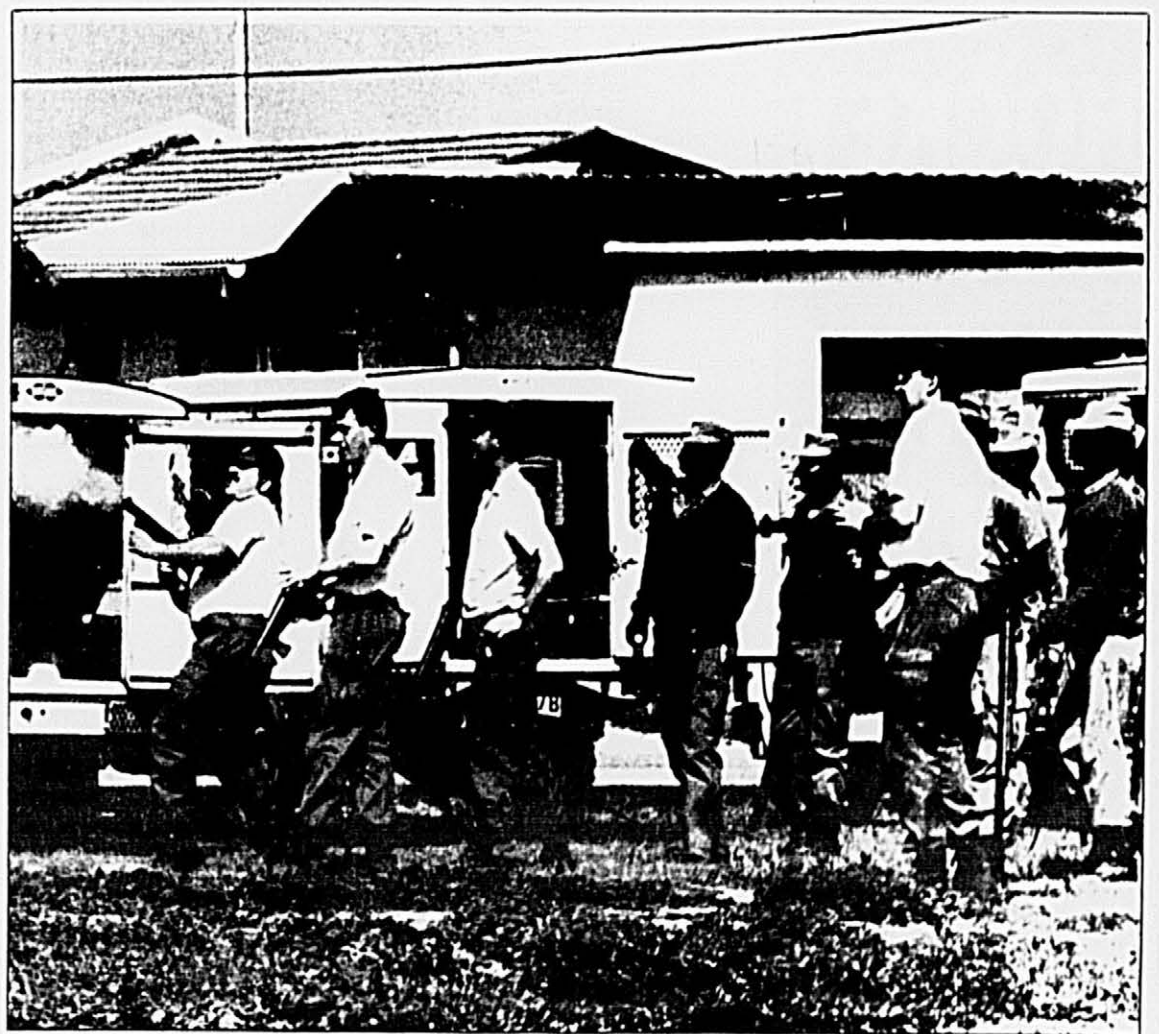
Land-grabs have already happened in many areas. People on their own without instigation have just gone and grabbed land. And the army has gone in and thrown them out, calling them squatters.

The PAC is saying that we will not move against people trying to claim a piece of land for themselves. This land revolution is going to simplify matters for our government, and at the same time it will create lots of problems in trying to regulate how this land redistribution is going to be followed. We don't envisage shutting down productive lands, which would lead to mass starvation. It will take time. It may happen that many food producing estates will continue.

In urban areas the situation is different. We cannot simply say you can live here only if you can afford it. Now, people are prevented from living in the cities by race - then it will be by class.

The PAC will set up programs to house the people in those areas. Co-ops will be promoted, so people will own the buildings in which they live. This is because we are not interested in pursuing a simple policy of nationalization. Nationalization sees a private company simply becoming a state-run company. We envisage a situation in which people control their homes and workers have control from the shop-floor right up to the board room. When we talk about socialism we must talk about worker control of

continued on page 6



The option they chose was to integrate the ANC army into the racist army. Now, if this happens before real freedom arrives it means they will be on the other side. They will be fighting to suppress those who will be still struggling.



**ONE SETTLER!
ONE BULLET!**

STOP THE GULF WAR

SSMU's ad-hoc committee for Peace in the Gulf will have its first meeting on Thursday, Jan. 10 at 4 pm in Room 410 of the Union Building.



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La Federation des Etudiantes et Etudiants du Quebec (FEEQ)

FEEQ is developing its student discount card program for implementation next September, and is **looking for students interested in part-time employment** to help make it work.

Candidates must be fluently bilingual, and experience in sales or fundraising is preferred. For more info, contact Alex Usher, VP External, 398-6798.



HOCKEY TRIVIA

with

LYAM MCGUIRE

Wednesday, Jan. 9

Gert's

12:00 pm



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NETWORK

A WINTER CARNIVAL EVENT

Pan-Africanist Congress interview...

continued from page 5
productive forces.

Where does PAC draw its support? It seems your policies would appeal to the most dispossessed - African women, migrant workers, the youth.

The PAC definitely depends most on those people. A recent poll said a majority in Soweto supports the PAC. But polls have also shown that most intellectuals, the educated people who are literate, are in the PAC. When the PAC was banned most of the intellectuals were in the Black Consciousness Movement, which is allied with the PAC.

Among the masses, more than 50 per cent have not gone to school. They are illiterate, and when they are addressed in English all they can pick up are slogans. Intellectuals can read for themselves, and very few of them go with the ANC line.

At the same time, the PAC is strong among the youth. The ANC would tend to lose the youth on the armed struggle issue, because of the ANC's lack of militance. On the other hand, many workers join companies which have ANC-affiliated unions and so automatically join the ANC.

Why has the foreign media neglected the PAC? Do they think its supporters aren't respectable enough?

The neglect stems from the PAC's ideology. The ANC has had two major strands living within one body - a liberal-capitalist orientation and also a strong leftist influence from the Communist Party of South Africa - both of them vying for control of that organization.

Both of these strands didn't see their future tied up with the pan-Africanist viewpoint. First, the liberals and capitalists see the Azanian economy tied with the West and they want to maintain a status quo. The Western countries also don't want to see the Africa unite, because there is no way that they will let their hold on these countries go.

The influence of the communists also comes into conflict with the PAC. The South African Communist Party began very wrongly in the early years, in the 1920s, when it was organized around white workers. The racism and colonial mentality was so great that the Communist Party adopted slogans like, 'Workers of the world unite for a white South Africa.' At the Comintern meeting in Moscow in 1928, they had to be rebuked. So, they eventually became allied with the ANC, and as soon as that happened they rounded up support among the communist parties in Eastern Europe.

In both the West and in Eastern Europe, they began campaigns to label PAC a racist organization, because it insists on the liberation of the African people by them-

selves. That feeling took hold and the PAC became isolated.

In fact, they ignored all PAC statements and policies. The PAC has always defined an African as anyone who pays his one and only allegiance to Africa regardless of race or colour. We say only that in Azania there is a settler-colonial group which is dominating an indigenous group there. And no one can be a settler and a colonialist and at the same time be for freedom.

Some say there are many revolutionary whites who want to help by joining the struggle. We have said that the oppressed cannot sit back and be liberated. The ANC and other groups, like the UDF, have had a problem with being co-opted by white liberals and the very sectarian nature of their international support. This has diluted their struggle. That is why it is critical for the ANC to unite with other African liberation groups. The ANC's lack of cooperation with other groups has now degenerated into fratricidal killings.

The violence between the ANC and Inkatha has really caught the headlines here. How much control does the ANC have over the violence?

Inkatha is definitely armed by the racist regime. After all, it is mainly based in a homeland called kwaZulu, and the man who leads it, Buthelezi, is its Chief Minister and also in charge of Law and Order.

But Inkatha is not just a death squad. It has thousands of members. The death squad element appeared only in the recent killings. One fact that is always missed is that Inkatha was originally formed as a front or an alliance of the ANC. Buthelezi himself was in the ANC in his youth. The reason Inkatha could swell its ranks was Buthelezi's power in the homeland and his use of traditional alliances to bring people to the fold. He also forced people to join by means of demarcating areas so that to live there you must be in Inkatha. This is what brought about the current conflict - different organizations trying to mobilize the same people.

But the war can be stopped. It's only that both sides are unwilling. The media also made things worse by tribalizing the conflict - saying it's between the Xhosa-speaking ANC and Zulu-speaking Inkatha. This is really ridiculous. Almost everybody in the country speaks Zulu. It is a lingua franca. It's like being in Ontario and seeing some killers who speak English and saying they must be Anglo-Saxon.

It is also a lie to say all Xhosa-speakers support the ANC. The PAC and other groups like the Black Consciousness Movement have tremendous support in the Western Cape and in Transkei, for example, where Xhosa is the common language. In Natal, where the whole thing started, both sides speak Zulu.

What is the political thinking behind the PAC's armed struggle, and what direction will it take in the future if conflict escalates?

The PAC has said that all forms of struggle are necessary, and that includes the armed struggle. Presently, the PAC engages in several forms of struggle: campaigns for sanctions and cultural boycotts in order to demoralize the enemy, campaigns for political isolation of the regime, mobilization and mass resistance. Included as a major option is armed struggle.

The PAC will not abandon armed struggle even if we enter negotiations. We will go on mobilizing. When things change here, and there is an interim government with the people left out and resisting even more, we will continue waging war with the new government.

The PAC has been invited by the government to enter negotiations, but has not entered them. It has laid as a condition for this the forming of a constitutional assembly, freely elected and with the power to draw a new constitution and implement it, without reference to a racist parliament or ratification by one section of society. The constitutional assembly could draw a new constitution even while de Klerk is in power. It would also set a date for new elections.

Presently, whatever deal de Klerk makes he will have to refer back to the white parliament for ratification. What's happening now is that de Klerk has put the cart in front of the horse in negotiating with the ANC. He has no mandate from the parliament. He hopes to take away the ANC's steam in a long process of negotiation and ratification, and the ANC will be forced into many compromises. The situation will definitely get worse as apartheid is reformed and it will lead to a revolutionary situation, as the government increases its oppression of the people.

We on the other hand are not going to reform apartheid. We simply say that today is independence day, tomorrow the whole order is gone.

We don't even have to make laws. It will just happen. The people will do everything they think is right. Some of their acts may appear chaotic and unlawful. But they will judge what is right by looking at what the white person is allowed to do and saying I am also allowed to do it. And if the government, because of a lack of resources, cannot advance this privilege, the people will simply take. Most of the redress will be done by the people themselves.

For more information about the PAC, write to
Siad Machat
P.O. Box 62, N.D.G.
Montréal
H4A 2P4

CLASSIFIEDS

Ads may be placed through the Daily business office, room B-17, Union Building, 9h00 - 14h00. Deadline is 14h00, two days prior to date of publication.

McGill students: \$3.50 per day; \$2.50 for 3 consecutive days, \$2.25 for 4 or more consecutive days. McGill Faculty and Staff: \$4.50 per day. All others: \$5.00 per day. There is a 25 word limit. There will be a charge of 25¢ for each word over the limit. Boxed ads are available at \$4.00 per ad per day - no discounts on boxing. EXACT CHANGE ONLY PLEASE.

The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The Daily reserves the right not to print any classified ad.

341 - Apts., Rooms, Housing

Sublet, 4 1/2, \$490 heated, immed. or Feb. 1 to May. Furnished (optional). Near Villa Maria Metro. 483-3328.

Great sublet Feb. 1st - June 30th. Large 2 1/2 in the Plateau. \$310. 281-2038.

Roommate wanted: 4 1/2 on St. Urbain near Marianne. Near everything. Non-smoker (I'm quitting), \$237.50/month. Available immediately, January is free. Call 849-1822.

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Five mins. walk from McGill. Nice room for rent. Call Mike anytime at 284-1227.

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352 - Help Wanted

Babysitter needed, afternoons from 3 to 6, for two children, ages 7 and 10. Call Sara 272-3316.

Part-time babysitter for 5-yr.-old girl. 3 afternoons a week. For more info: 274-8997 aft. 6 pm.

356 - Typing Services

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361 - Articles for Sale

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Fridge and stove for sale app. size, color green. good condition. perfect for student. \$200. 624-4290 (night) 342-6315 (day): ask for Chantal.

Leather jackets - black or brown, all sizes, great price!!! Call 848-0239 (anytime)

374 - Personals

Is your closet getting too small? Gays and Lesbians of McGill offers an information/counseling talkline. Call with questions, problems or just to talk. Phone 398-6822 or drop by Union 417 M-F, 7-10.

Native French speaking seeks native English speaking for language exchange. Stéphane 449-4777.

383 - Lessons Offered

LSAT, GMAT, and GRE preparation courses - Take our 20 hour intensive weekend courses prior to each exam. Tuition fee - \$190. For information call 1-800-387-5519.

385 - Notices

Lesbian/Gay discussion group held Fridays at The Yellow Door Coffee House (3625 Aylmer) at 17:30.

If you need help sorting out your legal problems call or drop by the McGill Legal Information Clinic in January. We're here for you from M to Fri., 10-5 pm. • 398-6792 • Rooms B20, B21, B01B of the Student Union Building.

Mallory - Gov of Canada (P.S. 160-221D) - I missed a lot of classes by necessity. Will pay \$50 for a reasonably complete and legible set of class notes. 671-5107 (leave message).

Ex-Rotary exchangeers!!! Kick off the new year Jan. 10 at Drew's. Never been? Join us! All former and present exchangeers welcome. BYOB. Ph. 284-7624.

385 - Notices

Volunteers are needed at the Montreal Neurological Hospital; 3 hours/week. If interested in visiting patients, attend the compulsory information session Thursday Jan. 17th at 4:30 pm at the MNH (3801 University). Anyone who volunteered last semester please stop by the meeting to sign up again.

MUSIC...

MIKE WOODS

Thursday, Jan. 10

The Alley

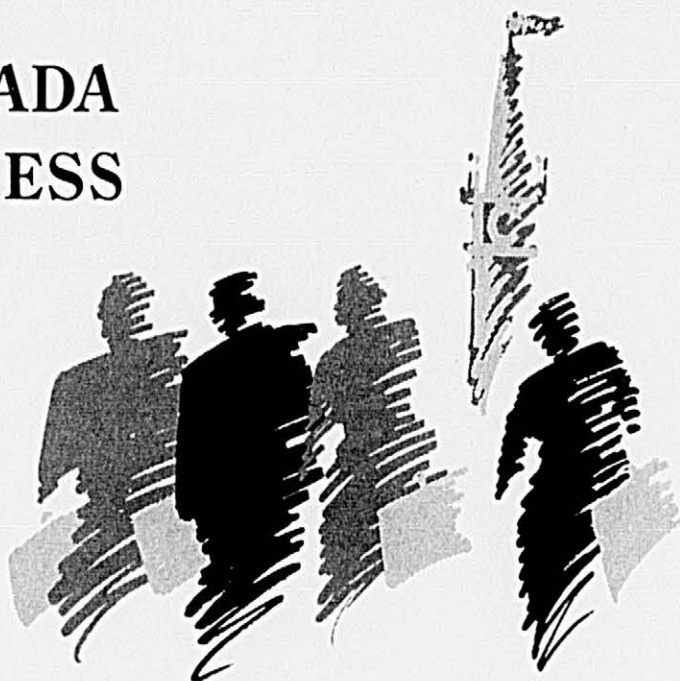
12:00 pm



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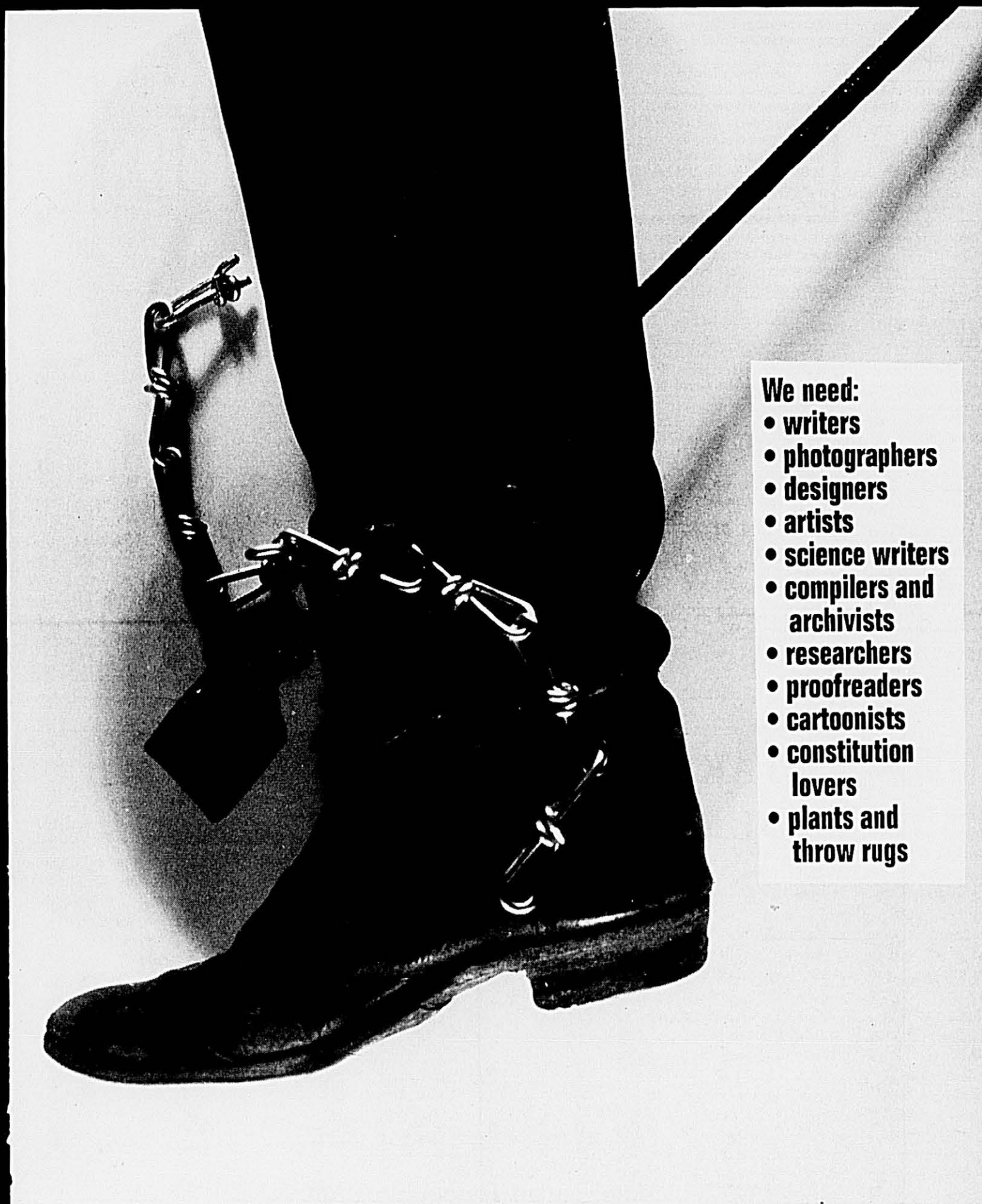


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- researchers
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- cartoonists
- constitution lovers
- plants and throw rugs

**Being different isn't bad,
it just leaves longer marks.**

Watch for our recruitment drive coming to the Union Basement, room B-03 next week. It's gonna be just swell.